

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA EXTENDING TO CERTAIN ALIENS THE BENEFITS OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF MARCH 4, 1909.

## [No. 1021.]

WHEREAS it is provided by the Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting Copyright," that the benefits of said Act, excepting the benefits under Section 1 (e) thereof. as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in Section 8 of said Act, to wit:

- (a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or
- (b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

AND, WHEREAS, it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this Act may require":

AND, WHEREAS satisfactory evidence has been received that in Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland the law permits and since July 1, 1909, has permitted to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to citizens of those countries:

Now, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in Section 8 of the Act of March 4, 1909, is now fulfilled, and since July 1, 1909, has continuously been fulfilled, in respect to the citizens or subjects of Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica,

Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland, and that the citizens or subjects of the aforementioned countries are and since July 1, 1909, have been entitled to all of the benefits of the said Act other than the benefits under Section 1 (e) thereof, as to which the inquiry is still pending.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fourth.

WM H TAFT

By the President:

P C Knox

Secretary of State.

## NATURALIZATION CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.<sup>1</sup>

Signed at Rio de Janeiro, April 27, 1908; Ratifications Exchanged February 28, 1910; Proclaimed April 2, 1910.

The United States of America and the United States of Brazil, led by the wish to regulate the status of their naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin, have resolved to make a Convention on this subject, and to this end have appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, viz:

The President of the United States of America, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of the United States of Barzil, Irving B. Dudley; and

The President of the United States of Brazil, the Minister of State for Foreign Relations, José Maria da Silva Paranhos do Rio-Branco;

Who, thereunto duly authorized, have agreed upon the following articles:

## ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States of America who may or shall have been naturalized in the United States of Brazil upon their own application

1 U. S. Treaty Series, No. 547.